



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Canada

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Canada

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada's national drug authority is the Department of Justice Canada (Youth Justice and Strategic Initiatives Section). The Department of Justice Canada functions under the Prime Minister of Canada and has an assigned budget. The national drug authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, program evaluation and communication activities. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a National Anti-Drug Strategy which includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. Relevant actors were involved in designing and drafting of the Strategy and are involved in its implementation. The Strategy has a monitoring and evaluation framework. The country updates its drug policies, plans and programs based on its evaluations and outcomes.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has all of the priority studies in drug demand reduction. There is priority information available for areas of drug supply reduction. Canada has carried out a study on the economic and social cost of drugs. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. Implemented demand reduction programs were designed using available evidence from recognized organizations and data from reports on prevalence of drug consumption in the country. The country monitors and evaluates the implementation of its demand reduction programs in all the areas and updates them based on current monitoring and evaluation results. A gender perspective was included in these programs and a multisectoral approach was adopted, with participation of various population sectors.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use, implemented for distinct target populations. Selective and indicated prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors. The country has a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. The facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use, offer guidance and brief intervention and systematically refer to treatment those persons affected by drug use. The public health system, which coordinates with other sectors, along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private institutions provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. There is an accreditation process for drug treatment centers. The public health system facilities offering treatment and rehabilitation services include monitoring systems for their programs and have trained professionals to implement and manage them, allowing for collection of information regarding treatment and rehabilitation programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for the various populations affected by drug use. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has national legislation to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. The country has the Drug Treatment Court program as the alternative to incarceration which has an operative budget. There are standard operating procedures to identify and select candidates to participate in the program, records are maintained for these candidates, and participants' progress is monitored. The country evaluates the alternatives to incarceration program and uses the outcomes and recommendations from these evaluations to improve its processes and programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. Information produced by civil society organizations and academic and research institutions is used in the development of its policies, plans and programs. The country increases the capacity of civil society organizations and academic and research institutions by providing access to a range of evidence-based information and analysis related to substance abuse issues.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has introductory training programs and offers continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of drug demand reduction activities. Certificate level, undergraduate level, and graduate level training programs are offered focused on science-based approaches and best practices for drug demand reduction personnel to increase their knowledge and strengthen their skills in specialized technical or professional fields of expertise. The country makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional and international level. Specialized training in drug demand reduction includes a gender perspective, and the country conducts regular monitoring and evaluations to ensure that training in drug demand reduction meets the needs of personnel in this area. The results of these evaluations are used to improve and update relevant training programs.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 11

ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a national framework for the reduction of the illicit supply of drugs that includes 11 separate pieces of legislation dating from 1961 to 2013. The country has carried out studies on patterns in the illicit cultivation of marijuana, and reports on illicit drug pricing and national drug seizures. Reports and law enforcement activities and operations, such as the Marijuana Grow Initiative, take into account a variety of risk factors to inform current supply reduction plans and policies. Regional reporting supports the ongoing formulation of priorities, policies and plans carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 12

ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

In Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and other law enforcement entities gather and analyze information from internal and external sources to identify regional trends and to implement supply reduction policies for illicit crops used in the production of drugs. Information from external sources is collected and published by entities such as Health Canada's Office of Research and Surveillance. Each federal department, under Canada's National Anti-Drug Strategy, is required to monitor the progress and results of its respective programs and report on these on an annual basis. The Annual Performance Report is submitted to the Strategy's Assistant Deputy Minister Steering Committee, which oversees implementation of the Strategy. The RCMP works with provincial and territorial counterparts to improve Canada's ability to measure illicit marijuana cultivation throughout the country.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 13

PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has studies on new patterns, dynamics and changes in the growing of crops used in the production of illicit drugs. In the case of marijuana, Canada works closely with the U. S. Government on supply reduction, including illicit marijuana crop production. The country has produced two reports relating to new patterns in the production of illicit drugs. Through a variety of formal and informal mechanisms, Canada shares information internally and externally that provides situational awareness regarding a wide range of transnational crimes including marijuana cultivation.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 14

ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

Evaluation: Complete²

Canada's Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) executes a marijuana eradication program annually with support from the Canadian Forces. The country destroyed 1,381,861 illicit marijuana plants in 2011, 1,102,949 plants in 2012, and 803,363 plants in 2013. The country's Enforcement Action Plan, under the National Anti-Drug Strategy, guides law enforcement activities to proactively target organized crime involvement in illicit drug production and distribution operations, with a focus on marijuana growing and clandestine laboratories. This is carried out by providing funding to expand the RCMP's specialized anti-drug teams to help locate, investigate and shut down organizations involved in the production and distribution of illicit drugs.

Alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs are not applicable in Canada.

² This recommendation has four evaluation criteria. However, in the case of this country, the criterion that refers to eradication measures for illicit marijuana crops is the only one taken into account. The rest of the criteria refer to the implementation of integral and sustainable alternative development programs, and when the country's situation was taken into account, CICAD considered them not applicable.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 15

PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Canada's Environmental Protection Act of 1999 is the country's primary federal law designed to protect the environment and human health, including actions related to narcotics control. The Act is regulated and implemented through two institutions responsible for implementation of environmental policies related to drug control: Environment Canada and Health Canada. These institutions coordinate with various levels of government to use management tools to study and address the negative environmental impacts associated with the production and supply of illicit drugs. In the context of this Act, permission for law enforcement entities to destroy or dispose of illicit drugs or materials must be obtained from Health Canada. Such activities are carried out at the local, provincial and national levels, taking into account the Act's provisions to protect the environment.

Canada has not carried out research or studies to determine the environmental impact of illicit drug cultivation.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs and there are protocols for the dismantling of these laboratories. There are ongoing training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has legislation that establishes the criminal offences specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has legislation for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. Likewise, an updated register exists of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances. A system of licensing is used to control the distribution of controlled chemical substances and there are regular inspections or audits of the establishment of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. Administrative penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. The country has a competent authority to coordinate the monitoring of controlled chemical substances activities. Also, there are mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances to other states and responding to pre-export notifications through its competent authority.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 1972, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. Administrative and civil penalties exist for infraction or violation of these regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country has a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. There are mechanisms to estimate drug requirements, which are based on guidelines issued by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a mechanism that periodically evaluates and ensures the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, along with ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Law enforcement legislation and regulations exist to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. The country has laws and regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada conducts analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, the country's regulations have been updated based on the identification of new trends drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Canada compiles statistical information at the national level, as well as carries out studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking.

Canada does not conduct studies on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country annually offers and participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, training activities are offered on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases. Informal mechanisms exist for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation, and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Canada has criminalized the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials whether they are imported, exported or are in transit through its territory. Appropriate markings are required on any firearms confiscated or forfeited³. The country maintains a system of export and import for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In addition, the country maintains a system of international transit licenses and authorizations for transfers of ammunition and explosives with various national authorities responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations⁴.

Canada does not require appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms; nor does the country maintain a system of international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, and other related materials.

³ At the Fifty-Sixth Regular Session of CICAD, 19-21 November, 2014, Canada indicated that appropriate markings are not required on any firearms confiscated or forfeited.

⁴ At the Fifty-Sixth Regular Session of CICAD, 19-21 November, 2014, Canada indicated that it does not have a registry for ammunition and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). There are laws and associated regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Complete

Canada has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets. The country offers training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Canada has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. There are provisions for the extradition of citizens for offenses established in accordance with Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and Article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. For the country, the reasons set forth in Article 4.2.a of said Convention does not compel denial of extradition, and individuals whose extradition has been denied on grounds of nationality or territoriality may be brought to trial. Legal provisions exist for providing reciprocal legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for money laundering and drug trafficking. The country has adopted measures to identify, detect, place a preventive embargo on, confiscate or seize the proceeds, property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the crime of drug trafficking. The country has adopted measures for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other states through distinct communication channels that permits the identification, localization and activities of persons, as well as the movement of proceeds or assets and movement of narcotics and controlled substances allegedly linked to drug trafficking. There are legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Canada has no legal obligation for the marking of imported or domestically manufactured firearms.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Canada completed 23 and four mostly completed.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Canada has a national drug authority which functions under the Prime Minister of Canada. There is a national anti-drug strategy. The country has a national observatory on drugs. All the priority drug demand studies (3 of 3) and all the supply reduction information (11 of 11) exist.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Canada has comprehensive demand reduction programs, which are monitored, evaluated and updated. There is a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offer early detection screening of drug use, guidance, brief intervention, and systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system has a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. Canada has the Drug Treatment Court program as an alternative to incarceration for drug dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of academic and research institutions, and civil society organizations. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel include evidence-based approaches and best practices ranging from the certificate to the graduate level.

In the area of Supply Reduction, Canada has a national framework for the reduction of the illicit supply of drugs that includes 11 separate pieces of legislation. Studies have been carried out on patterns in the illicit cultivation of marijuana, and reports on illicit drug pricing and national drug seizures among other measures. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other law enforcement entities gather and analyze information from internal and external sources to identify regional trends and to implement supply reduction policies for crops used in the production of illicit drugs. There also are studies on new patterns, dynamics and changes in the production of illicit crops and illicit supply of drugs. A marijuana eradication program is carried out annually. The country has not carried out research or studies to determine the environmental impact of illicit drug cultivation. There is a federal law to protect the environment and human health, including actions related to narcotics control. There are institutions responsible to



implement environmental policies and coordinate with various levels of government to use management tools to address the negative environmental impact of illicit drugs.

In the area of Control Measures, Canada has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories that are used for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, and protocols for the dismantling of these laboratories.

With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: laws, administrative controls on international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. In terms of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures had been taken in order to ensure access and availability for medical and scientific use.

There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. There is ongoing training for stakeholders, and evaluation of the organizations involved in said control. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. Regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. There is a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, with measures to prevent loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There are various national authorities responsible for coordinating and monitoring of such. The country does not require appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms, and does not maintain a system of international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers.

There are laws and associated regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering, also for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, and a national agency for the management of such assets.



In the area of International Cooperation, Canada has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and money laundering. There are legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for money laundering and drug trafficking. Further, the country has laws and other legal provisions to permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking. However, the country does not have the legal obligation for the marking of imported or domestically manufactured firearms.

CICAD recognizes Canada for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

| INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|
| NO. | RECOMMENDATION | EVALUATION |
| 1 | Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies. | COMPLETE |
| 2 | Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 3 | Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject. | COMPLETE |
| DEMAND REDUCTION | | |
| 4 | Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs. | COMPLETE |
| 5 | Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups. | COMPLETE |
| 6 | Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease. | COMPLETE |
| 7 | Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards. | COMPLETE |
| 8 | Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment. | COMPLETE |
| 9 | Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 10 | Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities. | COMPLETE |



| SUPPLY REDUCTION | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 11 | Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 12 | Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction. | COMPLETE |
| 13 | Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 14 | According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives. | COMPLETE |
| 15 | Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| CONTROL MEASURES | | |
| 16 | Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 17 | Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. | COMPLETE |
| 18 | Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 19 | Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use. | COMPLETE |
| 20 | Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | COMPLETE |
| 21 | Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | COMPLETE |
| 22 | Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 23 | Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems. | COMPLETE |
| 24 | Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 25 | Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering. | COMPLETE |
| 26 | Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets. | COMPLETE |
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION | | |
| 27 | Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three ‘pillars’ of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as “social re-integration.”

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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